

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
July 18, 1918—Last twenty-four hours—rainfall .00.
Temperature Min. 72, Max. 83. Weather, Clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORCAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 58 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918. —SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4757

TEUTON FORCES ARE HURLED BACK Tenure of Marne Sector Is Threatened

ENEMY IS SHATTERED BY DRIVE OF FRENCH AND YANKEE FORCES

SUMMARY OF THE DESPATCHES

Smashing at the German line from the Marne to the Aisne, French and American forces yesterday captured territory vital to the Germans. South of Soissons they have advanced to and through Buzancy, reaching within easy artillery range of the railroad upon which the Germans mainly depend for the supplying of their troops in the Marne salient.

Reports from both French and American headquarters last night state that at no point have the Germans been able to make a successful stand and thousands of prisoners, thousands of machine guns, great quantities of supplies and upwards of a hundred pieces of artillery have been taken.

The gains are such that yesterday's counter offensive may force the Germans to evacuate the entire Marne salient, with the possibility that a large portion of the German army there may be cut off and forced to surrender.

Where the advance has been made east of Buzancy, a gain of six miles has been scored, while at a number of other points advances are from two to five miles.

In addition to these gains, the French and Italians on the eastern side of the Marne salient have scored successes, while the British won a notable local action on the Somme.

PARIS, July 19—(Associated Press)—Under cover of a heavy storm, which drowned the roar of their opening barrage, the French and Americans launched an offensive at five o'clock yesterday morning along a twenty-five-mile front, from the Marne to the Aisne. The opening attack was completely successful, the Germans being taken wholly by surprise and swept off their feet.

As the day progressed the advance was maintained until in the afternoon the Germans along the front opposite the Americans were falling back so fast that American cavalry was brought into the action, the retreating Huns being ridden down and cut to pieces.

During the day twenty villages were regained, many thousands of prisoners were taken, a number of guns captured and the German lines smashed back across a hundred square miles of country.

No count of prisoners had been completed last night, but it is estimated that the French had captured between five and seven thousand and that the Americans had taken nearly as many.

ALL WEAPONS USED

All offensive weapons were brought into play in the drive and a number of the new, swift mosquito tanks were used. These smashed the German machine nests and took part in the pursuit of the fleeing Germans, running many down and crushing those who refused to speedily surrender.

This offensive was launched from just north of Chateau Thierry, where the Americans have been holding the line, to the bank of the Aisne at Montenoisy. When night ended the fighting, the Franco-American line had been advanced all along the front from two to nearly six miles.

In addition to this advance, the French counter-attacked at the one point east of Rheims where von Boehm had made a gain, on the Vesle River near Brunay. Here the French regained the village and re-established their former lines. Early in the day the French had been attacked here by a division of the Prussian Guards, whom they had beaten off. Following this repulse they launched their counter and swept the guard back for nearly a mile.

AMERICAN CAVALRY CHARGES

Last night, on the American section of the new line north of the Marne, the American headquarters staff reported their presence at a point well within the territory which had been swept by German shells during the opening hours of the battle. Here the American cavalry had swept the Germans before them, charging into the battle with a dash that could not be stopped.

The Americans were in force at two points along the line of attack, which covered the western side of the Marne salient from west of Soissons to Chateau Thierry. Just northwest of this latter point the Americans advanced from their recently captured positions on the outskirts of Torcy and drove through that town and to the eastern limits of Givry, a gain of more than a mile.

FRENCH DASH FORWARD

To the north of them, the French advanced, taking Priez and reaching the outskirts of Neuilly-St. Front, south of the Oureq, and Chouy, on the northern bank of the Auroq. Still farther north the French made greater gains, advancing their line east from Longpont for more than four miles, to the edge of Hartennes at Taux.

AMERICANS BITE DEEPEST

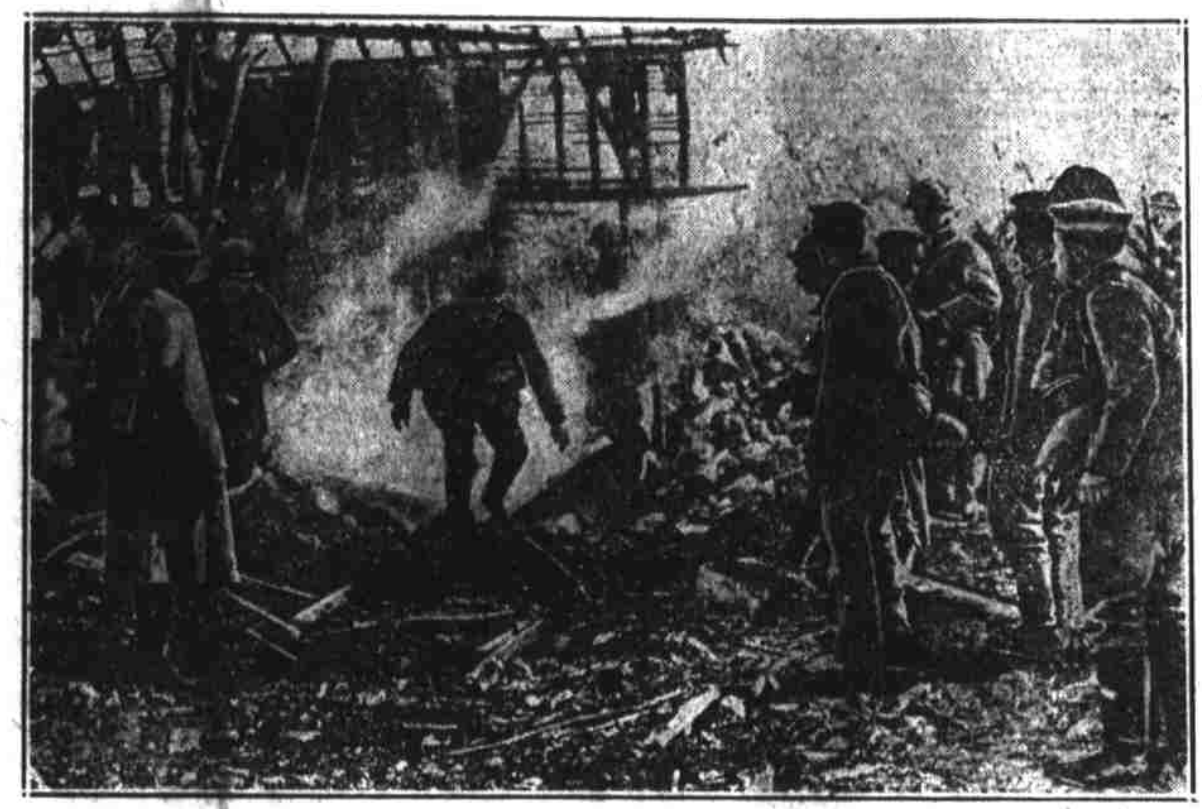
North of Longpont another American force was engaged. These troops smashed the Germans back from Vierzey and pursued them for three miles further east through Coire, this drive marking the deepest advance of the day. Between this point and the Aisne, mixed French and American divisions fought their way forward for advances from two to five miles, reaching positions that include the plateau just south of Soissons, dominating that city, and bringing them to Buzancy and Rozières, southeast of Soissons, where their guns now command the railroad line upon which a large part of the Germans south of the Rheims-Soissons line depend for their supplies.

EAST OF MARNE SALIENT

On the eastern side of the Marne salient the day was likewise successful for the Allies, the French regaining various positions and holding back every attempt of the Germans to advance up the Marne.

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GERMANS TRAPPED IN DUGOUT SURRENDER—This remarkable photograph was taken by French photographers in the village of Cantigny, which was captured in a brilliant attack by Americans on May 28. The photo shows the Yankees engaged in cleaning out the German dugouts in the village. A German is shown rushing out of a shell-wrecked, gas-filled underground hiding place, while several of his countrymen, who have already surrendered, watch his flight to the open air.



TURNING POINT IS SEEN AS AMERICANS AND FRENCH WIN VICTORIES FOR FOCH

WASHINGTON, July 19—(Associated Press)—American forces, attacking in conjunction with the French, shattered the French forces along a twenty-five mile front between the Aisne and the Marne yesterday, and accomplished more in the single day of fighting than the Germans achieved on both sides of Rheims, in the whole of their offensive against a front of practically the same length.

In this splendidly successful counter the Allies advanced in six hours, on the Aisne-Marne front, more than double the distance which the Germans covered in three days of desperate fighting on the Rheims front.

The guns of the French and the Americans now cover the railroads that are supplying the German salient between Rheims and Soissons.

In yesterday's fighting the Americans held two important sectors of the twenty-five miles, one before Chateau Thierry and the other just south of Soissons. Between these American forces the French advanced and to the north of the second sector the French forces held and extended their front. The American forces participated in large numbers and scored the longest advances of the day in the salient just south of Soissons.

Progresses Rapidly
The French-American counter was launched about daylight in a driving rain storm and every serviceable weapon of offense was employed by the attackers. The assault was a surprise. It took the enemy off their feet and hurled them back with no chance of recovery. This added to the number of prisoners and the enormous quantity of guns and other booty that was taken.

Behind a terrific barrage the attack was launched at five o'clock yesterday morning. Behind a terrific barrage the Americans advanced and had taken their first objective within half an hour. While these forces were digging in another American force passed on over and, behind the barrage which had been resumed, proceeded on to the second objectives which were also taken. Similarly they proceeded forward to the third line of objectives.

Especially at the north end of the line, south of Soissons and opposite the Soissons-Pans Road, was the American advance a surprise of speed to the foe. Numerous tanks, from the largest size to the "mosquito" participated and the Americans took many prisoners in both salients, as well as capturing numbers of big guns, hundreds of machine guns and great stores of munitions and equipment.

In most places the German resistance was feeble but here and there they fought stubbornly and put up a strong defense which was broken down by American shock troops at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of their weapons. In this way in two hours the Americans had captured Torcy and Givry, five miles northwest of Chant.

Vast Booty Taken
At noon the Americans in the salient to the south of Soissons counted thirty-three hundred prisoners, fifty cannon and more than a thousand machine guns they had captured from the foe. Many more were taken in the Chateau Thierry

War Savings Stamps Sales Make Records

WASHINGTON, July 18—(Official)—With only a little more than one-half of the month gone, sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps thus far in July total more than \$90,000,000.

Since these stamps were first put on sale, the receipts from this source of revenue have been more than \$180,000,000 and the figure for this far in July are record breakers.

At noon the third objectives had been passed in the Soissons salient and began a new attack. They continued to sweep all before them in their victorious rush which late in the afternoon became so rapid that cavalry was used with continued splendid success. At that time it was seen that the Germans were bringing up large numbers of reinforcements and a counter-attack was anticipated.

Momentarily by similar tactics the French had advanced from two to four miles along their entire front, and last night the new line extended from the extreme advance of the Americans at Bligny, which was the point of a wedge driven east, Buzancy, Villers Helena and in a line almost due south to Chateau Thierry. The heights dominating Soissons were in the possession of the Allies. Last night American headquarters and staff were well within the territory that the enemy had been shelling yesterday morning.

Turning Point Here
The fact that General Foch has been able to successfully carry out these major counter strokes is considered by military observers and officials here to be the most promising feature of the present campaign. The attack indicates, it is believed, the definite turning point and his resources are now at least sufficient to conduct an aggressive defense.

In London the belief is expressed that the German offensive has been ended for the present with the turning movement against Rheims a failure and with no advance toward Paris.

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ROOSEVELT URGED TO HEAD TICKET

Former President Is Asked To
Again Lead Party To Victory
As Governor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., July 19—(Associated Press)—Former President Roosevelt is being urged to again head the Republican party in New York and to again take the gubernatorial nomination and lead his party to victory as he did a score of years ago.

Attorney General Lewis, the chief rival of Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination has publicly announced that he will withdraw in his contest for the nomination if the former president will make the race.

One of the most peculiar phases of the situation was the course of William Barnes, former bitter enemy of Roosevelt and whom Roosevelt fought with his customary vigor. He was busy circulating a roundrobin urging Colonel Roosevelt to run and secured the signatures of several hundred.

Colonel Roosevelt addressed the convention and received a magnificent ovation.

BELIEVE QUENTIN ROOSEVELT SAFE

Cable Messages Express Confidence He Landed Unhurt And Is German Prisoner

NEW YORK, July 19—(Associated Press)—Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt who was reported from London on Thursday to have been killed in a battle over the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector, may be, after all, safe. Cable messages received by Colonel Roosevelt yesterday indicated strong belief that he had landed unhurt.

Three messages carrying the same reassuring news came to Roosevelt. One of these was from General Pershing, indicating not home another and it was believed he had landed safely and was a prisoner of the Germans and the truth was from Roosevelt's son-in-law, Major Dorby, who said that a companion aviator of Quentin's was confident that he had alighted unhurt.

EFFICIENT MINISTER OF BLOCKADE RESIGNS

LONDON, July 19—(Associated Press)—After having rendered efficient service to his country as minister of the blockade, Lord Robert Cecil has resigned that office and will become assistant secretary of state in the foreign affairs department.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CONTROL OVER MEDICAL PROFESSION

Needs of Army Are Pressing And These Will Be Cared For And Remaining Physicians Distributed Through Nation

OPPORTUNITY IS GIVEN
TO ALL TO VOLUNTEER

If Requirements Are Not Met Then Call Will Be Made To Meet All Requirements Under Professional Draft

WASHINGTON, July 19—(Associated Press)—All medical men in the United States are to be taken into the service of the government soon and the whole medical profession taken over and administered by the government. The needs of the army for many more doctors are pressing, while it has been made plain that the response to the call for doctors are uneven, thus leaving some sections of the country not adequately provided for, while in other sections there are left more physicians than are absolutely required.

In order to fill the army requirements and also permit of a proper distribution throughout the country, the profession will be taken over and incorporated as a branch of the government. The needs of the army and the civilian needs of the country will be equally provided for and doctors will be distributed throughout the States under government orders.

There will be a call for voluntary enlistment in the government service first issued. If this proves not sufficient to meet all requirements, enough other doctors will be drafted into the service.

NEWS SURPRISES HEADS LOCAL ASSOCIATION

Officers of the Medical Society of Hawaii expressed surprise last night when informed of the action contemplated by the government, because they were of the impression that action had been taken by the American Medical Association to meet the immediate and future need of the government for army physicians at a conference held in Chicago about six weeks ago.

At this conference there was present the state secretaries of all the medical organizations included in the American Medical Association where the needs of the government, as outlined by Surgeon General George were carefully considered, it was explained by both Dr. A. F. Jackson and Mr. H. H. Blodgett.

Doctor Jackson is the vice president of the Medical Society of Hawaii and Doctor Blodgett, the secretary. The president is Dr. H. H. Wood, who lives at Wailana.

Doctor Blodgett's first comment on the Associated Press news was that "it couldn't come too soon." He explained that his application for a commission in the medical corps was filed over six weeks ago, and that three weeks later a cablegram was sent to Washington reaffirming his desire to be called, and inquiring for information as to his application.

Doubts necessity
"I do not believe any such action will become necessary," was the comment of Doctor Jackson when he was told that the government was considering the drafting of all physicians. He continued by explaining that the ethical medical profession of the United States is not in a position to

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